



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1815.

[NO. 182.]

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, having taken into consideration the modifications suggested to be made in the General Regulation dated the 11th February 1814—“For the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Provincial Courts of Java,” in as far as the same may be applicable to the Environs of Batavia; and it appearing that the advantages contemplated by that Regulation may be better secured by a partial alteration in the existing Jurisdictions of the Town of Batavia, the Environs and the Residency of Buitenzorg:—

Be it known that from and after the 1st of September next ensuing, the following are to be considered as the limits of the respective Jurisdictions above mentioned, viz.—The Jurisdiction of the Town and Suburbs of Batavia is to extend Westward to the River Tjidanie, and Eastward to the River Tjitarum, and to include the Lands between the Sea shore and the Southern limits of the North East and North West Divisions of what has heretofore been termed the Environs of Batavia, including also the Lands Pondok Laboe, Simplicitas, Lebak Bolos, Trogong, Tjerenda and Tombang.

The former Jurisdiction of the Environs of Batavia, situated inland and beyond the above Limits specified for the Town and Suburbs, is to be annexed to that of Buitenzorg and to form the Residency of Buitenzorg.

The Jurisdiction of the Preanger Regencies, situated beyond the limits of the former Residency of Buitenzorg, and which have heretofore formed part of the Residency of Buitenzorg, is to be considered a separate Residency, and to be styled the Residency of the Preanger Regencies.

In pursuance of this arrangement the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Justice, and of the Magistrates of Batavia will be extended to all persons residing within the limits above fixed for the Suburbs of the Town.

The Regulation under date the 11th February 1814, for the more effectual Administration of Justice in the Provincial Courts of Java, is directed to be in force within the Jurisdiction of the Residency of Buitenzorg as above defined; from the 1st September next, under the same modifications, as were fixed by Regulation No. 1, A. D. 1815, for the Provincial Courts in Java, as stated in the Proclamation of the 22d of March 1815.

That no one may plead ignorance thereof, this Proclamation is directed to be published in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native Languages, and affixed at the usual places in Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Given at Batavia, this tenth day of August 1815.—By me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

THOS. S. RAFFLES.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Government.

Proclamation.

DEN Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, in overweeging genomen hebbende de voorgestelde modificatie in het Generaale Reglement van den 11 February 1814, “ter betere handhaving der Justitie in de Provinciale Gerechtshoven van Java”, voor zo verre dezelve toepasselyk zyn op de Ommelanden van Batavia, en zich verzekerd houdende dat de door dat Reglement beoogde voordeelen beter kunnen verzekerd worden door eene gedeeltelyke verandering in de tans bestaande Jurisdictien der Stad Batavia, der Ommelanden, en der Residentie van Buitenzorg, zoo wordt hiernaevens bekend gemaakt dat van en met primo September aanstaande, de bovengemelde Jurisdictien respectie zyn bepaald als volgt, namentlyk: de Jurisdictie der Stad en voorsteeden van Batavia zal zich uitstrekken ten westen tot aan de rivier Tjidanie, and ten oosten tot aan de rivier Tjitarum, en zal bevatten de Landen gelegen tusschen het Zee-strand en de zuidelyke limieten van de Noord-oost en Noor-west Kwartieren van het voormalige District der Ommelanden van

Batavia, daar onder begrypende de Landen: Pondok Laboe, Simplicitas, Lebak Bolos, Trogong, Tjerenda en Tombang.

De voormalige Jurisdictie der Bataviasche Ommelanden Landwaards in buiten de bovengemelde voor de Stad en voorsteeden bepaalde limieten gelegen, zal gehugt worden aan die van Buitenzorg, ende Residentie van die naam uitmaken.

De Jurisdictie der Preanger Regentschap, buiten de Limieten der voormalige Residentie van Buitenzorg gelegen en tot nu toe een gedeelte van die Residentie uitgemakt hebbende, moet beschouwd worden als een afzonderlyke Residentie, de naam voerende van de Residentie der Preanger Regentschap.

Ten gevolge van deeze bepaling zal de Jurisdictie van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie en van de Bank van Magistrature te Batavia, zich uitstrekken tot alle personen resideerende binnen de hierboven voor de voorsteeden vastgestelde limieten.

Het Reglement van den 11 February 1814, ter betere handhaving der Justitie in de Provinciale Gerechtshoven van Java, zal van den 1ste September aanstaande binnen de bovengewezen Jurisdictie van Buitenzorg in werking komen, onder de modificatie bepaald by het Reglement No. 1, A. D. 1815, voor de Provinciale Gerechtshoven van Java, in de Publicatie van den 22 Maart 1815.

En op dat niemand hiervan onwetendheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deeze Proclamation in de Gouvernements Courant worden bekend gemaakt, in de Inlandsche talen vertaald, en op de gewoone plaatsen geplaatst worden te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya.

Gegeven te Batavia den 10 Augustus 1815, door my de Luitenant Gouverneur van Java en dijs onderhoorigheden.

T. S. RAFFLES,

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,

Sec van't Gouvt.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to reduce the rate of Godown Rent, payable by Individuals on Colonial Produce stored in the Government Warehouses, from 6 stivers to 3 stivers silver per peccol per mensem.

This reduction is to take effect from the present date.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Aug. 15, 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag den 21 Augustus 1815.

VOOR de woning van de op zyn Vertrek na Europa, staande Vendumeester J. Matak, gelegen aan de Westzyde van de Tygers-gragt, van Huismebelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Wagens, Paarden, Slaven, &c. als meede van zyn Woonhuis.

Op Dingsdag den 22 Augustus 1815.

VOOR 't Huis No. 5, van J. B. Meyer, staande in de binnen Nieuwpoort-straat, van Meubilaire goederen, Dranken in zoort, Oly in balys, item gemaakt Goud en Zilverwerken, zoo mede eenige vaders Brandhout, lang 18 en hoog 6 voeten, te zien aan de Jassendrug op de Voor-rey.

Op Woensdag den 23 Augustus 1815.

VOOR de woning van H. I. Kraithoff, staande in de Kalver-straat, van Japansche Lakwerken en Goederen, mitsgaders een kasje met zeldsame schulpen en steenen.

Op Donderdag den 24 Augustus 1815.

VOOR het Pakhuis van Mr. Skelton, staande inde binnen Nieuwpoort-straat, van verscheide Negocie Goederen.

Ook zal ten zelfde dage om tien uren verkocht worden het Huis en Erve, van wylen Wm. Robinson, op Ryswyk.

Op Vrydag den 25 Augustus 1815.

VOOR 't Negocie Huis van J. Velthuyzen, staande op de Voor-rey buiten de Rotterdammer-poort, van diverse Provisien en andere Negocie Goederen, &c.

Op Heeden, den 19de Augustus, 1815.

ZAL door den Curator van de nalatenschappen van insolvent overledenen ten overstaan van eene Commissie uit den Hoogen Raad van Justitie, Vendutie werden gehouden voor het Huis van wylen den Heer J. G. J. Klynders, op de Tyger-gragt, van een parthy fraaye Huismebelen, Zilverwerken, Wagens, Paarden, en Slaven, als mede een fraaye verzameling van Boeken, Schulpen, en het geen verder zal worden op geveild.

Op Zaturdag, den 26 Augustus 1815.

IS den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, van meening ten overstaan van eene Commissie uitwelmelden Hoogen Raad, verkooping te houden voor deszelfs kantoor, op de voorry, van een parthy Extra goede Thee, Huismebelen, Goud en Zilver werken, Glase-ruitjen, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden, &c.

For Private Sale.

THE Estate of KAMPONG BAROE, near Buitenzorg—for particulars apply to the proprietor.

Uit de hand te koop.

HET Landgoed KAMPONG BAROE, by Buitenzorg—nader te bevragen by den Eigenaar.

Advertisement.

MR. J. M. LAVIELLE, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Ware-house in the outer New Port-street No. 32, for the purpose of retailing goods on Commission as well as on his own account. Mr. L. also begs to offer his services in the purchase of goods on commission, and assures his friends and the public that he shall not fail to endeavour to deserve their confidence, in which of the above lines they may be pleased to avail themselves of his services.

Advertentie.

J. M. LAVIELLE, heeft d'Eer het publiek bekend te maken, dat hy in de buiten Nieuw-poort straat No. 32, eene Winkel heeft opgeslagen, om goederen in het klein uit te verkopen, zoo wel voor zich zelve als in Commissie, hy bied ook zyne diensten aan voor den inkoop van goederen in Commissie en verzekerd zyne vrienden en het publiek dat hy alle zyne moeiten zal aanwenden, om hun vertrouwen zich waardig te maken.

Advertisement.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS at Ryswyk, belonging to the late W. Robinson, Esq. and advertised for sale on the 12th instant, will be sold by Public Auctionat Messrs. Skelton and Co's. Warehouse, New Port-street, on Thursday the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock.

Advertentie. X

DOCTOR BURKENS, voornemens zyn de met het schip *De Zeeploeg*, na het Moederland te vertrekken, verzoekt zeer vriendelyk aan die geene welke iets van hem te pretenderen hebben, ofte schuldig zyn, er binnen den tyd van agt dagen opgave of betaling te doen.

Bekendmaking.

NAMENS President, Vice President en Leeden van de Weeskamer alhier, worden alle de geene die by het Collegie belening: n gedaan hebben; waarop de Interest ultimo April j. l. reeds vervallen was, en tot heden toe onvoldaan is gebleeven, ingeroepen voorn. Interest vordeden 20ste deezer lopende maand Augustus afteleggen, wyl men anders in de onaan-gename noodzakelykheid zyn zal de invordering derzelven aan den Kamer Procureur opgedragen.

D. CHRISTJANI,

Sec. van de Weeskamer.

BATAVIA
in de Weeskamer,
den 3de Augustus 1815.

Advertentie.

J. MATAK, versoeft alle en een iegelyk welken eenige pretentie op hem vermenen te hebben, uitkragt zyner voormalige betrekking als Practicyn voor den Hoogen Raad van Justitie alhier, daar van aan hem zelfs gelieven opgaven te doen, gerekend van heden den 16de tot den 24ste deezer, zullende tegens die niet opgekomen ten hunne kosten werden geprotesteerd.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben, ofte verschuldigt zyn aan J. Matak, op zyn vertrek naar Holland staande, gelieve daar van opgave te doen, binne de tyt van agt dagen.

Advertentie.

UIT de hand te koop het Huis van de Heer R. Dalmeyer te Samarang, zynde het voormalige Logements Huis, te bevragen by den Eigenaar
Batavia den 17 Augustus 1815.

Advertentie.

UIT de hand te koop, zeker stuk Tuin Land, gelegen een groot quartier uurs buiten Sourabaya, by de campong Ginting, aan het Groot Rivier, met het front of de Noord-zyde aan de weg gaande van Prabang naar Simpang.—De breedte en lengte aan wederzyde 45 roede Rynlandsche-maat de inhouds vlak te 3 morgen en 225 roede uitmaakt, beplant met onderscheide vrucht Bomen, en bebouwt met een zeer geschikt Stene met panne gedeekt Woonhuis, en nog eenige onvoltoeide bygebouwen.

Te bevragen te Sourabaya by
J. J. SYMENS,
Wed. Hk. BUYS.

SOURABAYA,
den 3de July 1815.

OP den 12den dezer, wierd myn na een korte ziekten van slegts eenige dagen door den dood ontrukkt, myn geliefde Huisvrouw *Johanna Susanna Hartzink*, in den onderdom van 38 jaren, 1 maand en 12 dagen. Ik verliest aan haan een geliefde wederhelft, waar mede ik ruim een kward eeuw de gelukkigsten momenten van het huwelyk genoten heb. Zy was een geliefde moeder van hare kinderen, en de steun van myn onslagtig huisgezin.

Ik profiteer van deze weg, alle myna vrienden en bekenden, dit voor myn zo groot verlies bekend te maken, en myn wyders van alle Krouw klagtens te willen verschonon.

DITLOF FREDERICK VAN

STRALENDORFF.

Batavia den 12 Augustus 1815.

A FEW COPIES
OF THE
JAVA HALF YEARLY
ALMANAC
AND
DIRECTORY,

May be had on application at the Government Press.

Price Java Rupees 10 each.

TE KOOP.

DE Rystvelden agter Molenvliet, voorheen behoord hebbende aan den Heer Caubex.—De loopschat kan onder goede borgtocht, ten minsten twee Jaar daarop—blyven staan tegen 4 percent s'Maands, en zal ten voordeele van den koper komen, de gerechtigheid van het aanspraak op die velden staand gewasch, als mede de groent of Thuid-huur van de campings Doerje, Patoljo en Toman, voor het geheele Jaar.

Te bevrigen by dies Evgenaar,
W. WARDENAAR.

HEEDEN zyn getrouwd, Jan Christiaan Baud, en Wilhelmina Henrietta Senn van Basel.

BATAVIA, den 17 Augustus 1815.

HEEDEN den 15 Augustus, verlost van een soon de Huisvrouw van J. CANTZ.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BATAVIA.

ARRIVALS. Aug. 11—Dutch ship Zeeplou, J. Schindelhut, from the Texel 20th March—passenger, Mr. W. S. Brandesahapradie.
13—brig Fortuin, J. P. Drysen, from St. Nicholas Point 6th Aug—ship Uday, John Kidd, from Samarang 10th Aug. with troops.—brig Jane, H. Miller, from Anjer 11th Aug.—passenger, Mr. Traill.—brig Maria, E. Joseph, from Fort Marlborough 19th July.
15—brig Maria, R. De Vos, from Samarang 7th Aug.—cargoes, rice & planks—passenger, Mr. G. Boode.—brig Helena Jacoba, G. Matheus, from Samarang 7th Aug.—passengers, Messrs. J. Reilly and van Affelip.—H. C. C. Teigmouth, Capt. G. Walker, from Macassar 7th Aug.—passengers, Lieut. Wood, Bengal Artillery, and a detachment of Invalids.—schooner Hemler, J. J. Heider, from Cheribon 10th Aug.—cargoes, rice and oil—passengers, Messrs. Mathys, Polomd, and Jacob.
16—schooner Jonge Nicolas, C. Knupple, from Anjer 8th Aug.
17—brig Griffin, Danyet, from Mauritius 15th June.
DEPARTURES. Aug. 16—Brig Jonge Christina, C. G. Greving, for Penang and Malacca.
Same day—Ship Uday, John Kidd, for Calcutta.
Aug. 17—H. M. Ship Volage, Captain J. Drury, on a cruise.
Same day—Schooner Dorothea, J. White, for Tagal.
Aug. 18—Ship Hunter, F. Mouat, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 30th, Ship Eliza, Captain Henry Roberts, from Bussorah 25th Feb. Bombay 11th, and Cochin 19th April.—May 2d, Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain J. Grant, from Bombay 29th March, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Quilon, Colombo and Point de Galle 26th April, Passengers, Lieutenant Colonel Sturt, H. M. 29 Regiment, and Lieutenant Ferguson, H. C. Service.—3d, Ship Mustapha, Captain G. Gibson, from Colombo 20th April.—ditto, Brig Lapwin, Capt. C. E. Davies, from Vizagapatam 1st April and Pulicat 2d May.—ditto, Brig Hounden, Captain A. De Castro, from Mangay 2d May.—12th, Brig Wilhelmina, Captain J. Walmouth, from Colombo 4th May.—14th, H. M. Brig Hecker, Captain J. Allen, from Trincomalee 12th May.—16th, Ship Mary Anne, Capt. N. Birsay, from the Mauritius 20th March, and Pondicherry 15th May.—18th, Cutter Gertruida, Captain Serenus, from Colombo 13th May.—22th, Brig Eliza, Captain S. Douson, left Aleppo 9th May: Passenger, Mr. J. Levy.—21st, Ship Mary, Captain W. Howell, left Cochin 15th May: Passengers, Captain Beason and Child, and Mr. Teagur.—27th, Schooner Wellington, Captain J. Bouvas, from Mauritius, 27th April and Pondicherry 26th May: Passengers, Mr. P. Davidson, and Mrs. Cautin and Children.—ditto, H. M. Ship Tyne.—ditto, H. M. Ship Doris.—June 1, Brig Sylpha, Tindal Commodore, from Tutuocord 27th May, Passenger, Captain Bowes, N. L.—2d, Ship Brothers, Captain G. M. Brown, from Jaffnapatam 29th May, and Pondicherry 1st June.

DEPARTURES.—April 27th, Brig Frances, Captain Smith, for Masulipatam.—29th, Ship Commerce, Captain W. Dolge, for Mauritius.—May 16th, Brig Lapwin, Captain F. Davis, for Coringa, Vizagapatam and Ganjam.—ditto, H. M. Sloop Sphinx, on a Cruise.—19th, H. M. Sloop Hecker, Captain John Allen, on a Cruise.—21st, H. C. Ship Cuthwells, Captain R. Welband, to Penang and China.—ditto, H. C. Ship Royal George, Captain Gribble, to do.—ditto, Ship Mustapha, Captain G. Gibson, to Rangoon.—22d, Ship Mary, Captain W. Howell, to Calcutta.—28th, Ship Hunter, Captain F. Mouat, for Java.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday last, Mr. Jan Christiaan Baud, First Assistant to the Secretary's Office, Batavia, to Miss Wilhelmina Henrietta Senn van Basel, daughter of W. A. Senn van Basel, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Molenvliet on the 12th inst. Maria DeSouseng, aged 6 years and 8 months, eldest daughter of the late Captain and Adjutant in the Dutch service, F. DeSouseng.
At Jaccatra, on Thursday last the 17th instant, Mrs. Boinberg.
At St Denis, Isle of Bourbon, on the first May, last, Lieutenant Colonel N. Eustace, of H. M. 12th Regiment of Foot.
The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in

Government Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1815.

Appointments.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments in succession to vacancies:—

Captain Dalgairns, to be Sub-Treasurer.
Mr. D. Macdonald, Collector of Customs, Batavia.

Lieutenant Methven, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Revenue Departments.

Lieutenant Hanson, Resident at Cheribon.
Lieutenant Williams, Assistant to the Resident, Samarang.

Captain Flint, R. N. will resume the office of Superintendent of the Forest Department on its present establishment, and is appointed Resident of Rembang.

Mr. J. Davidson, Resident of Probolinggo and Bysuki.

Dr. D. Ainslie, Resident at Djocjocarta.
Mr. John Scott, Master Attendant at Samarang.

Lieutenant Burney, Collector of Revenue, Samarang.

Lieutenant Eckford, Collector of Revenue, Sourabaya.

Mr. Rawes, Assistant to the Resident, Sourabaya.

The separate Residency of Grobogan will be abolished.

The Office of Translator, &c. at Souracarta, will be abolished.

The following removals are also ordered to take effect:—

Mr. J. Crawford, to be Resident of Samarang.

Mr. W. Ainslie, to be Resident of Sourabaya.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 12th Aug. 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, 10th August, 1815.

Lieutenant Thomas Otto Travers, Town Major and Aide-de-Camp to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, having returned from England, will resume the duties of his Office.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:—

Lieutenant T. O. Travers, to the charge of the Amboynese Corps, vice Dalgairns, appointed to a Civil Station.

Lieutenant James Dalgairns, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

Lieutenant Llewellyn Conroy, to be Major of Brigade at Weltevreden, vice Hanson, posted to a Civil Station.—This arrangement to take effect on the return of Lieutenant Conroy from his present duty in the Eastern Districts, from which date the office of Assistant Deputy Adjutant General is abolished.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, 10th August 1815.

With reference to the General Orders of the 3d instant, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the 15th instant, the following revised Establishment be fixed for the Barrack Department at Weltevreden, and all existing Establishments in excess thereto are to be discharged on that date.

	St. Rs. per month.
Barrack Master	400
One Barrack Serjeant 20 2 ..	20
One Pound Serjeant	20
One Key Serjeant	20
One Barrack Corporal 14 4 ..	14
One English Writer	52
One Head Carpenter, 15 Sp. Ds.	33
One Head Smith .. 13 ditto.	28 10
One Head Painter .. 13 ditto.	28 10
One Head Builder .. 7½ do.	16 8
Six Builders	6 10
One Head Sweeper 7½ do.	16 8
Thirty-five Sweepers 3 do.	231
Three Coolies for Supplying Guards with Water 3 Sp. Ds.	19 14
Three Carts with Horses 13½ ..	90
Allowance for Stationary	20
Total per month St. Rs.	1016 12

Captain Wetherall, H. M. 1st or Royal Regiment of Foot, is appointed Barrack Master at Weltevreden.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in

Council has been also pleased to revise the present establishment of the Arsenal at Weltevreden, and to direct that the undermentioned establishment be entertained in lieu thereof, exclusive of the Store Lascars.

Europeans.

Two Park Serjeants.

Black-Smiths—1 Mistry,
2 Filemen,
2 Firemen,
8 Hammermen,

Carpenters—1 Mistry,
4 Carpenters, first Class,
1 Mistry Cooper,
4 Workmen,
4 Brass-Smiths,
1 Mistry,
4 Armourers,
4 Sicklegurs,
4 Sawyers,
4 Sail-makers,
2 Chukkers,
2 Bheesties.

All existing Establishments in excess to this detail are to be paid up and discharged on the 15th instant.

The Rates of Pay of the revised Establishment will continue the same as heretofore allowed for the same description of people.

Whenever on emergency, a further number of Artificers or Coolies are required by the Commissary of Stores, he will transmit an indent for the same to Head-Quarters, and the men will be furnished, and will in such case be paid as a contingent charge in the form and manner prescribed by the Regulations.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary to Government.

On Monday evening last, a splendid Ball and Supper was given at the "Harmonie" by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, in honor of the Birth-day of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. All the beauty and fashion of Batavia were assembled at an early hour, and the merry dance was kept up with great spirit until near twelve o'clock, when the party sat down to an elegant cold collation prepared for the occasion. A variety of loyal and patriotic toasts were drank, as usual on such occasions, accompanied by appropriate tunes—after which the party returned to the Ball-room, where the dancing was continued until a late hour.

By the arrival of the brig Griffin, from the Isle of France, we have received a series of Gazettes of that Island to the 10th of June, but their contents are entirely uninteresting.

A report from Anjer was last night received, communicating the arrival there on the 15th instant, of the Honorable Company's ships *Alnwick Castle*, Captain Rolland, and *Warren Hastings*, Captain Rawes, from England the 27th April, bound to China—passenger by the *Alnwick Castle*, Mr. Daniels. No intelligence has yet reached us, but we shall lose no time in communicating to our Readers whatever we may receive by this opportunity.

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 4, 1815.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Patlyghur, 15th April, 1815.

Extract from the Proceedings of an European General Court Martial, held at Bangalore on Friday the 17th of February 1815, by order of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, Baronet, Commander in Chief on the Coast of Coromandel. President.—Colonel Martin.

Deputy Judge Advocate.—Lieut. Col. J. Welsh.

CHARGES.

Lieutenant Joseph Gillan James, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, placed in arrest by me, on the following charges:—

1st.—Disobedience of regimental orders of the 20th October 1814, he having furnished to the men of the regiment several gallons of arrack, being subversive of good order and military discipline.
2nd.—Scandalous conduct, such as is highly unworthy of the character of an officer and a gentleman in making a pecuniary profit by the act of disobedience, stated in the first charge.
3rd.—Similar conduct in having become the purchaser of the prize-money.
4th.—Disobedience of orders of the 6th of December in so doing.

5th.—Conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having asserted in the first instance an untruth to the Major and Adjutant of the Regt. that Lieut. Colonel Syms had authorized the Quarter Master, Mr. Henry, to become a purchaser of the men's prize money, and secondly for falsely and maliciously persisting in the assertion, by his letter dated 30th December, 1814.

6th.—Unmilitary and unofficer-like conduct, exhibiting total disregard to his honorable profession, in using words to the following effect, "that although military law might condemn him, yet the civil would bring him through the same no harm in turning a penny, and that he did not care for the loss of his commission."

(Signed) W. SYMS, Lt. Col. Comdg. 69th Regt.

Bellary, 31st Dec. 1814.

By Order,

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

SENTENCE.

The Court after the most serious deliberation on the whole of the evidence before it, gave herewith what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of the following opinion.

That he is guilty of the first and third charges.

That he is guilty, in part, of the sixth charge: viz. to having evinced a disregard to his honorable profession, in making use of language to the following effect, "that although military law might condemn him yet the civil would bring him through a penny," and "that he saw no harm in turning a penny," it acquiescing him of the second, fourth and fifth charges, and the remainder of the sixth.

Having found him guilty in the above instances, the Court doth, by virtue of the articles of war, sentence the Prisoner, Lieut. J. G. James, to be dismissed from His Majesty's Service.

(Signed) GEO. MARTIN, Col. and President.

(Signed) J. WELSH, Lieut. Col. Dept. Judge Adv.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) MOIRA.

A true extract.

C. J. DOYLE, Mil. Secy.

A Letter from Madras, dated the 13th ult. states, that Mr. Lamb, of the Paymaster General's Department at Fort St. George was killed by Mr. S. a Lieutenant of the Navy. The circumstances attending this unhappy act were, that as Mr. L. was returning from a visit between the hours of 8 and 9 P. M. he was run over by the Lieutenant on horseback and knocked down within a few paces of his door, and ere he had time to rise, the officer on hearing some abusive words, turned round and beat him most cruelly with the butt end of a pistol. It is said that the poor man was in his perfect senses for about six hours and then expired in agonies. The letter further states that the prisoner voluntarily surrendered himself up to the Law, and it is expected his trial will commence on the 17th of April.

MADRAS.

MADRAS GAZETTE, APRIL 29, 1815.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. R. Clarke, Malabar Translator to Government, Ensign M. Lon-dale of the 10th regiment of native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Sea for the recovery of his health.

Artillery.—Captain James Limond to be major, captain Lieutenant J. J. Mackintosh to be captain of a company, Lieutenant T. S. Watson to be captain Lieutenant, and Lieutenant fireworker George Conran to be Lieutenant, in succession to D. Ross, deceased; date of commissions to be settled hereafter.

Madras European Regiment.—Captain lieutenant G. Maitland to be captain of a company, Lieutenant J. F. Gibson to be captain Lieutenant, and Ensign H. O. Kirt, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Phillips deceased; date of commission to be settled hereafter.

25th Regt.—Ensign J. Wallace, to be Lieutenant, vice S. Little deceased; date of commission, 11th March, 1815.

Lieutenant R. Gray, of the 14th regiment of native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate.

Mr. assistant surgeon Conwell to be Superintendent of the Dispensary in the Black Town.

Lieutenant Colonel De Morgan, of the 19th native regiment, is appointed to act as paymaster in Travancore and Tinnevely during the absence and on the responsibility of Captain Bowes.

Lieutenant F. Best, of the artillery, to be adjutant to the 2d battalion of that corps, vice Willock.

Lieutenant L. McDowall, of the 12th regiment of native Infantry, to act as adjutant to the 2d battalion of that corps, during the absence of Lieutenant Kitson, on other duty.

Mr. assistant surgeon T. Welch, to afford medical aid to the grand-children of the late Tippoo Sultan, during their voyage from this presidency to Fort William.

Lieutenant C. De Carteret of the 6th and Ensign E. Abell, of the 7th native regiment, are permitted to proceed to sea on sick certificates.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.—Senior captain E. W. Snow to be major, captain lieutenant J. Smith to be captain of a company, lieutenant Charles Wilson, to be captain Lieutenant, and Ensign J. S. Kinsey to be Lieutenant, in succession to Gabriel, deceased; date of commissions 24th March, 1815.

Artillery.—Lieutenant Fireworker D. H. McKenzie to be Lieutenant, in succession to Willock, deceased; date of commission, 29th March, 1815.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish for general information, the following Letter from the commander of the Sufficient Basool to the Superintendent of the Marine, dated the 11th of this month, reporting his having discovered a Shoal in the Red Sea, which is conceived to be much in the way of ships sailing to the Arabian Gulf, viz.

"HENRY MERITON, Esq. Superintendent of Marine."

"SIR,

"As every fact relative to Navigation is of importance, I take the liberty of stating to you the situation of a sunken Rock in the Red Sea, upon which the ship Sufficient Basool struck. It lies in Lat. 18° 21' N. and Long 58° 58' E. a few miles distance from the range of Islands which are to the eastward of Sir George Bathow's passage; it bears from the Southernmost of these islands N. S. E. and from the Easternmost of them S. by compass. The length of the Rock from North to South is three or four hundred feet, but its extent East and West appeared to be considerably greater; the depth of water upon it is very irregular from two to five fathoms, and within a quarter of a Cable's length

"of it, no ground is to be had with sixty fathoms of
"ice. This Rock is not laid down in Captain Court's
"Chart of the Red Sea, and the danger resulting from
"its remaining unknown is increased from the cir-
"cumstance of the tracts of the Victor and Panther
"being placed so as to pass nearly over it.
I am, &c.
(Signed), JOHN BOOG.
True Copy.
(Signed), HENRY MERITON.
BOMBAY, 7th April, 1815.
Published by Order of the Right Honorable the
Governor in Council.
F. WARREN, Chief Secretary.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 11th April, 1815.

EUROPE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 20.

Petitions against the Corn Bill were pre-
sented from Bristol, signed by 42,000 per-
sons; from Wiltshire and Sheffield, signed by
2 or 300,000 persons; from Staffordshire,
against the Corn Laws, numerously signed.
In this petition the names of the petitioners
were not inserted on the skin containing the
prayer of the petition, and on that account
it was informal. Several other petitions being
in the same style of informality were with-
drawn.

THE CORN BILL.

The Marquis of Buckingham rose, on the
order of the day for the third reading of the
Corn Bill, and intimated that he did not wish
to omit the opportunity of entering his pro-
test against this measure.

Earl Stanhope opposed the Bill, as pressing
hard on the poor. The Noble Earl concluded
his opposition by the following sentence:—
"If ever I abandon the cause of the industri-
ous poor, may God in his vengeance abandon
me; I will not temporize, but I move that
this Bill be rejected."

Lords Carlisle, King, and Grenville, spoke
at some length against the Bill; Lord Stan-
hope's amendment, that the Bill be rejected, was
negatived; after which a division took place
upon the original motion, when the numbers
were—Contents 128—Non-Contents 21—
Majority in favour of the third reading, 107.
The Bill was accordingly read a third time
and passed.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 21.

TREATY OF GHENT.

The Marquis Wellesley said, he was desir-
ous of hearing from his Majesty's Government
whether it was their intention to make any
communication on the affairs of the center of
Europe, including the supplemental treaties
at Vienna, and whether that communication
would be under the authority of his Royal
Highness the Prince Regent. The importance
of the transactions to which he alluded de-
manded communication under the sanction of
his Royal Highness, as it was an event which
stood high in the annals of Europe. The
Noble Lord was, doubtless, sensible of its
importance, and therefore he hoped he should
learn from him that the communication would
be made in the most authoritative manner.

The Earl of Liverpool said, there was every
disposition on the part of his Majesty's Gov-
ernment to recommend to his Royal Highness
the Prince Regent to lay such information
before the House as would be consistent with
the public service. Respecting the treaties at
Vienna, the Noble Lord was certainly ap-
prised, that before those treaties were brought
to a conclusion, detached points were not
to be brought into discussion. On a former
occasion, when a motion was made for papers
as to one particular point, his Lordship said
he objected to the production of the same on
the ground that there were circumstances
which rendered it necessary to withhold from
the public such documents. On this occasion,
however, he had no difficulty in saying, that
though it might not be possible to lay before
the House information on every point, yet,
on some important points, communication
would be made after the recess.

BANK RESTRICTION BILL.

The Earl of Liverpool rose to propose the
third reading of this Bill. The Bill restricted
the payment in specie by the Bank to July,
1816, with two views: first, that the subject
may be minutely discussed next Session of
Parliament; and secondly, in the hope that
restriction next year may no longer be ne-
cessary. The Treaty of Paris had not only
produced an alteration in the exchange fa-
vourable to Great Britain, but the price of
bullion had fallen, and Government was not
without hope that the Bank next year may be
able to answer the general expectation with
respect to cash payments. The Noble Earl,
however, did not give any pledge that the
Bank would open its payments in specie. All
he intended to say was, that there was a pro-
bability that it would. His Lordship could
not say what effect events in France might
produce, nor was it necessary, because it
would be open to their Lordships if such
events should occur, to propose a remedy. It
was necessary to limit the duration of the
Bill to some period, and under all the circum-
stances the House would consider the 5th of
July, 1816, a proper period. The Bill was
read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

No business of importance in the House on Wednesday.

Thursday, March 23.

The Royal Assent was given by commis-
sion to the Corn Bill, the Household Bill,
Bank Restriction Bill, Indemnity Bill, Irish
Spirit Licence Bill, Tobacco Bill, Malting
Bill, Marine Mutiny Bill, Malta Trade Bill,
London Wet-dock Bill, and several private
Bills; Commissioners, Lords Eldon, Sta-
bury and Baskildghamshire. The House, on
the motion of Lord Liverpool, adjourned till
Wednesday week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 20.

CORN LAWS.

Petitions were presented from Edinburgh,
York, Dundee, and Forfar, against any alter-
ation in the Corn Laws.

Mr. Grattan presented one from the County
of Wicklow in favour of the proposed mea-
sure.—Ordered to lie on the table.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Whitbread made his promised motion
respecting foreign affairs; to enable Lord
Castlereagh to vindicate the proceedings of
Congress, to clear up many misapprehensions,
and refute the calumnies that had gone abroad
respecting the decisions of that body. The
Noble Lord in the blue ribbon (Lord C.)
who was the particular object in the present
motion, had been pursuing a great and bril-
liant career for many succeeding months.—
(Hear.)—Selected at first by his friends to
repair to Paris, the Noble Lord not only
carried with him their confidence, but also
that of his political opponents, and that con-
fidence never would have been interrupted for
one moment, nor would one question have
been asked during the Noble Lord's absence,
had not he, and the opposition in that House,
behind with astonishment troops marching
into various parts to take possession of inde-
pendent states; and to transfer them to new
Governors, as well as documents, bearing,
amongst other signatures, that of the Noble
Lord. Such an abandonment of that mode-
rate tone, and of those great principles which
the Allied Sovereigns avowed in the Frank-
fort and other proclamations (telling the
world, as they did that they fought, not for
conquest, but to secure the liberties of the
Continent and mankind), appeared to be
utterly irreconcilable. It seemed as if they
no longer got him down whom they had con-
spired to destroy, than such was their desire
for spoliation and rapine, they instantly be-
gan to proceed in the footsteps of him whom
by their moderation, they had overthrown.
Had the Allied Sovereigns died at Montma-
re, after they had accomplished so much by the
moderation of their conduct, and the moder-
ation of their language, they would have had
the most glorious mention of any Rulers that
had ever appeared in the world; but since
the ptery trafficking conduct, their abandon-
ment of every lofty principle, their violations
of pledged treaties, had spread disgust and
discontent in every quarter. Such were the
causes that would give strength to him, who,
for the time, was destroyed by the mad ambi-
tion which led him to Moscow. To retrieve
his character, and that of the country, the
Noble Lord had to state what share the Mi-
nisters of England, in the name of England,
had taken in the partition of Saxony, the
confirmed subjugation of Poland, the usur-
pations of Austria in the Italian States, and
the conflicting treaties with Murat and the
King of the Two Sicilies. He concluded
with moving an address to the Prince Regent,
praying his Royal Highness to lay before the
House such documents illustrative of the
proceedings of Congress as could be done
with safety to the general interests.

Lord Castlereagh answered, in a speech,
which comprised four hours in the delivery.
He stated, that Spain and Portugal had agreed
to the abolition of the Slave Trade, at the
expiration of eight years; and expressed his
hope, that, by negotiation, those Powers
would consent to a still more contracted pe-
riod. With reference this question, he ob-
served the proceedings of Congress were not
closed—a sort of standing commission having
been formed, to continue the negotiations on
this particular subject. The principal Pow-
ers, not interested in the trade, were to Judge
whether the period demanded for its continu-
ance, by those states who are, was or was not
too long; and if the latter appeared to be the
case, they intended to take measures to pro-
cure colonial produce from those countries
only, whose colonies were not cultivated by
Slaves.

After some observations from Mr. Ponson-
by, who intimated the intention of making
Lord Castlereagh's communication the subject
of a motion, Lord C. Cavendish, and Mr.
Whitbread in reply; the address moved by
Mr. Whitbread was finally agreed to.

Tuesday, March 21.

LORD COCHRANE.

The Speaker stated, that he had just re-
ceived a letter signed by Mr. Jones, Marshal
of the King's Bench, dated Lobby of the
House of Commons, Tuesday, four o'clock,
March 21, which he should read to the House.
Its substance was as follows:—
SIR.—I beg leave to inform you, that hear-
ing that Lord Cochrane, who had escaped from
his sentence of imprisonment in the

prison of the King's Bench, was in the House
of Commons, between two or three o'clock
this afternoon, I thought it my duty to ap-
prehend him, and I have conveyed him back
to the King's Bench prison. I shall be
obliged to you, Sir, to inform the Honour-
able the House of Commons of this circum-
stance; and that I am in waiting to hear
their pleasure. I humbly hope that I have
not been guilty of any breach of the privi-
leges of the House, and that if I have offend-
ed, it will be imputed to an error in judg-
ment, and to no wish to offend the House.

The Speaker observed, that possibly some
Member might have some remarks to make.
Lord Castlereagh thought it was clear that
the Marshal could have no intention of of-
fending the House. His own opinion was,
that no breach of privilege was committed by
the act taking place in the apartment dedica-
ted to their meeting, when in fact they had not
met. The Marshal considered himself as
doing his duty as a Magistrate, in re-taking
the Noble Lord and recommitting him to
prison, and he had respectfully submitted his
conduct to the House.

Mr. Wyndham—certainly this was not a
breach of privilege of the House, nor of an
individual member after he had received the
legal sentence of the Court. He thought,
however, the case should be referred to the
Committee of Privileges.

Mr. Tierney—There could be no dispute
as to the Marshal's conduct, and he had
adopted the best mode of proceeding; yet
there was something to notice. A gentleman
came down to take his seat. Privately, he
(Mr. T.) might know that he had been con-
victed, but not otherwise. It was possible
that part of the sentence might have been re-
mitted. Difficulties of various sorts might
arise. Who was to say at what time the
Speaker took the chair? He had known
that done at nine in the morning. Suppose
a gentleman comes down with proper docu-
ments from the Crown Office, inquiring what
he was to do about taking his seat, and by
being early, was arrested and taken away!
He should like to hear the authority of the
Speaker on the subject; but he hoped some
proceeding would be instituted that the cir-
cumstance might not improperly be drawn
into a precedent, as it was possible that much
inconvenience might occur.

The Speaker—The case was now to them
all. He had little doubt that the officer was
not likely to incur the displeasure of the
House. The individual acquired no special
protection by entering the House at the time
he did; but having been legally returned a
member, if considered as coming down to the
House to take his seat, as cases seemed to be
made out in justice to the House itself for
referring the matter to the Committee of
Privileges.

Lord Castlereagh moved that the Marshal's
letter be referred to the Committee of Pri-
vileges.

Mr. Bennet stated, that he had just come
from the King's Bench Prison, and had seen
Lord Cochrane, whom he found confined in
the strong room which was about 14 feet
square, without a window, fire-place, or a
bed. He did not know how long the Noble
Lord was to be confined there; but the place
was totally unfit for the confinement of any
person.

Mr. W. Boote spoke to the same effect.
The Speaker said, they had the fact of the
conviction; the rest remained with the party
to shew. The House should endeavour to act
with safety as it regarded themselves.

Lord Castlereagh.—The question remaining
was, whether the privileges of the House,
generally, had been infringed.

Referred to the Committee of Privileges.—
Adjourned.

THE ENGLISHMAN, MARCH 12.

RIOTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

At an early hour on Monday morning the
lobby and the approaches to the House of
Commons were crowded with strangers. At
one o'clock the gallery was opened and in-
stantly filled. The passages meanwhile con-
tinued crowded, and an order given to clear
them was executed with the greatest difficulty.
The persons who were thus forced to quit the
lobby and passages, took post on the outside
of the House; and about the usual hour of the
meeting of Parliament their numbers were
increased to a considerable mob. There were
among them several who were well acquainted
with the persons of many leading Members of
both Houses, and who pointed them out as
they came down to attend their duty. "That
is Lord Grenville—that Lord Stanhope—that
the Chancellor of the Exchequer"—and hoot-
ing or applause followed as the Member pass-
ing was known to be friendly, or unfriendly
to the Corn Bill. Meanwhile loud shouts of
"No Corn Bill," raised without the House,
were distinctly heard within it. At length,
many of the carriages of the Members were
stopped, and they were called upon by the
populace to tell their names, and how they had
voted, or intended to vote. It will be seen
from our Parliamentary Report that Mr.
Fitzgerald, Sir R. Heron, Sir F. Flood, and
Mr. Croker, were very roughly handled.
The Civil Power being found totally inade-
quate to protect the Members, the Magistrates,

about 10 o'clock, called in the aid of the mili-
tary. A strong body of the House Guards
and some of the Foot were soon in readiness.
The infantry took post at the entrance to the
House, and the cavalry having divided into
parties, proceeded to disperse the populace,
which they quickly effected, and the immediate
vicinity of the two Houses of Parliament re-
mained clear during the rest of the night.
But the populace, driven from this scene,
repaired to other parts of the town—to
Mr. Robinson's!—To Lord Eldon's!—
To Lord Bunsby's!—To Lord Ellen-
borough's!—was the cry, and groups re-
paired forthwith to one or other of the houses
of these Noblemen and Gentlemen.

Lord Eldon's house, in Bedford-square,
was assailed about half past 10 by a banditti
of about 300. They tore up some of the
iron railings before his Lordship's door, and
these were used as weapons to force an en-
trance. This they soon effected; and after
breaking every pane of glass within their
reach, they destroyed such of the furniture as
they could lay hold of. Lord and Lady El-
don, with their family, retreated into the gar-
den, from whence they called for assistance
to the soldiers posted at the British Museum.
Serjeant Burt, with a party of his men, soon
got across the intervening gardens, entered
the house, and taking from the front door
with charged bayonets, soon put to flight the
rioters. Two men who refused to depart
were taken into custody and handed over to
the Civil Power. Soon after 11 a party of
House Guards arrived, and the mob finally
retreated from Bedford-square. Whilst the
attack on Lord Eldon's house was going on,
a detachment of the rioters assailed that of
Mr. Meux, the brewer, in the neighbourhood
of Great Russell-street, where they broke the
windows, and did other damage. Mr. M.
had been no party to the Corn Bill; but in
consequence of the fall in the price of bread,
it was reported he had lowered the wages of
some of his workmen. About the same hour
a mob of from 7 to 800 persons attacked Mr.
Robinson's residence in Burlington-street;
they broke the windows in every floor, de-
molished the parlour shutters, and split their
door into pieces. The iron rails before that
house were torn up, and instantly carried off.
Rushing into the house, they then cut to
pieces many valuable pictures, destroyed some
of the larger pieces of furniture, and threw
the rest into the street, to be trampled to
pieces by their fellows. At Lord Dunsby's,
in Berkeley-square, and Mr. York's in Brun-
ton-street, all the windows were broken and
the outer doors forced, but an alarm of the
approach of soldiers prevented the rioters
from entering. Between 11 and 12, the mob
commenced an assault upon the house of Lord
Ellenborough, in St. James's-square; his
Lordship, in the most intrepid manner, pre-
sented himself at the door, and enquired the
cause of the outrages thus committing upon
his dwelling. The reply was, "No Corn
Bill, no Corn Bill," on which his Lordship
addressed them in a few words; the effect
was, that the mob instantly cleared the Noble
Lord, and departed. About one o'clock the
windows of Mr. W. Pole's house, in Sack-
ville-row, were broke, but no further dama-
ge was done. The Earl of Pembroke's car-
riage was broke almost to pieces, on his Lord-
ship's return from the House of Lords.

On Tuesday evening, between 9 and 10
o'clock, about 40 persons assembled in Bur-
lington-street, opposite to Mr. Robinson's.
The majority seemed to have gone merely
from curiosity to see the havoc made the
preceding evening. A few, however, actua-
ted by mischievous purposes, began to fling
stones at the shutters. Several shots were
immediately fired from one of the parlour
windows, and one, we regret to say, had a
fatal effect, having killed upon the spot Ed-
ward Vyse, a midshipman, who happened to be
passing at the time. The ball passed through
his head. In other quarters, notwithstanding
the utmost vigilance on the part of the civil
and military authorities to prevent further
disturbances, by posting parties of infantry
in various places, and causing parties of ca-
valry to patrol the streets, the populace found
opportunity at intervals to do considerable
mischiefs. About seven o'clock, before the
soldiers had arrived at Lord Castlereagh's, a
mob, consisting of not above 40 or 50 persons,
broke the lower windows of his house, and
then walked leisurely away. About nine
o'clock a party not more numerous attacked
the house of Mr. Samuel Stephens, late M.
P. for St. Ives, broke all the windows, tore
up in the iron railing, and did other damages;
but on discovering that the owner was not a
member of the present Parliament, there was
a general cry of "a mistake;" and a detach-
ment of House Guards coming in sight, they
instantly dispersed. Another assemblage took
place opposite to 38, Harley-street, where
they broke all the windows; when they were
driven away by the House Guards. This house
belonged to a Mrs. Sampson, a widow; but it
appears they had mistaken it for that of a mem-
ber friendly to the Bill. In the course of the
night the windows were broken, and other da-
mage done, at Lord Harewood's and Lord Los-
celles', in Hanover-square, Lord King's and Sir
W. Rowley's, Wimpole-street, and Lord By-
thurst's, in Mansfield-street. The same even-
ing, soon after dark, a mob collected suddenly

[Continued after Poetry, &c.]



DESCRIPTION OF SLEEP.

By LORD BYRON.

The crowd are gone, the revellers at rest;
The courteous host, and all approving guest,
Again to that accustomed couch must creep
Where joy subsides, and sorrow sighs to sleep,
And man o'er-laboured with his being's strife,
Shrinks to that sweet forgetfulness of life:
There lie love's feverish hope, and cunning's guile,
Here's working brain, and lull'd ambition's wile;
O'er each vain eye oblivion's pinious wave,
And quench'd existence crouches in a grave.
What better name may slumber's bed become?
Night's sepulchre, the universal home,
Where weakness, strength, vice, virtue, sunk supine,
Alike in naked helplessness recline;
Glad for awhile to heave unconscious breath,
Yet wake to wrestle with the dread of death,
And shun, though day but dawn on ills increas'd,
That sleep, the loveliest, since it dreams the least!

MISCELLANEA.

NATIONAL CHARACTER.

A Foreigner, describing the manners of the English, writes thus: "The proneness of the whole nation to melancholy, renders the women grave and serious; their minds are less occupied about pleasures, than in solitude for the happiness of their husbands, and the management of their domestic concerns."

"Even women of quality suckle their children; they think that the name and duties of a mother have nothing in them which they ought to blush at, and that no station on earth is comparable to the pleasures of maternal tenderness and the agreeable reflections which result from it."

How much has this perspicuous foreigner discovered in the character of our fair country women in the course of a short visit, which many a dull husband has been unable to find out in the whole course of his life!—It is, however, to be remarked, that he was an officer, and perhaps felt himself bound in honour to speak handsomely of the ladies.—*European Magazine.*

GALLANTRY.

A gallant old gentleman of the name of Page, finding a young lady's glove at a watering-place, presented it to her with the following words:

"If from your glove you take the letter G,
Your glove is love, which I devote to thee."
To which the lady returned the following neat answer:

"If from your Page you take the letter P,
Your Page is age, and that won't do for me."

FULL MEASURE.

A Quaker, on alighting from the Bristol "leathern convenience," immediately on his entering the inn, called for some porter, and observing the pint deficient in quantity, thus addressed the landlord:—"Pray, friend, how many butts of beer dost thou draw in a month?"—"Ten, sir," replied Boniface.—"And thou wouldst like to draw eleven if thou couldst?" rejoined Ebenezer.—"Certainly," exclaimed the smiling landlord.—"Then I will tell thee how, friend," added the Quaker—"Fill thy measures."

(Continued from the third Page.)

in the vicinity of Finsbury-square, whence they proceeded down Chiswell-street to Mr. Whitbread's brew-house, where they destroyed the windows with a shower of stones, and instantly dispersed, having heard that some military were at hand.

Wednesday evening a numerous mob, which had assembled about Whitehall, paraded Pall-mall, shouting "No Corn Bill." Finding the military in St. James's-square, they returned, went up St. Martin's-lane, and along Oxford-street, and proceeded on to Baker-street, where they broke the windows of Mr. Morris, No. 21, who has lately been elected a Director of the East India Company. This gentleman is no Member of Parliament, and has had no concern with the Corn Bill. The windows only, however, were broken, when the military arrived, and drove the mob away; but not until some constables had seized several. They assembled again in front of Mr. Pombouly's, in Curzon-street. They instantly commenced a furious attack upon the house, demolished the windows, and broke the iron palisades in front. During this, some firing began from the inside of the house, through the door, while the mob were endeavouring to break it open. The door is much injured by the bullets which were fired through it, but we have not heard that any person was hurt. On the appearance of the military, the rioters went into Stratford-place, and broke a few panes of glass in the house of Earl Poulett; but speedily made off, passing along Oxford-street; in Soho-square, they attacked the house of a most venerable man, who has no seat in Parliament, Sir J. Banks, with great

fury, broke all the windows, and destroyed the street door. They entered the house, broke the furniture in the hall, and threw it together, intending to set fire to it, by which the whole house would have been consumed; but some of the neighbours got among them, and by explanation, convinced them they were wrong. The cry of "a mistake" was then set up, and the mob desisted. In a few minutes the Horse Guards arrived, and they dispersed. Sir Joseph was, during the attack, in his chamber labouring under a severe paroxysm of the gout, which, we are sorry to hear, is greatly aggravated by the alarm he experienced. About ten o'clock another body of rioters broke the windows of the Morning Herald office in Catherine-street; and thence proceeded, shouting and huzzing to the house of Mr. Tomkins, in Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, where they broke several panes of glass; they next attacked the house of Mr. Serjeant Best, in Lincoln's Inn-fields, and demolished the windows in front, pulled up the iron railings, and threw them into the area, together with the stone steps at the door; they also broke some windows at the house of Mr. Peacock, in the same square; but being fired upon from the inside with blank cartridges, they went off towards Bedford-square hallooing and huzzing, as they went along, and at length dispersed, without doing further mischief. The same night, soon after the House of Commons adjourned, a mob commenced an attack on the windows of that part of the House which faces St. Margaret's Church. The constables being unable to repel them, a messenger was dispatched to the Horse Guards for assistance. On the arrival of a troop of horse, the populace retreated with precipitation into St. Margaret's Church-yard, where they amused themselves hooting the soldiery, and vociferating curses on the authors and supporters of the Corn Bill.

On Thursday, the only disturbance of any moment which occurred was in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, before the house of Mr. Davies Giddy, M. P. for Bodmin. A few disorderly persons, chiefly boys, passed through the street, hooting and whistling, when one of them broke a window in Mr. Giddy's house, and this assault was immediately answered by a shot from the first floor. The breaking of windows did not discontinue on this account, but increased, and the firing from the first and second story was repeated to the number of five or six shots, but we are happy to state without doing further mischief than wounding a boy in the neck. The wound was not considered dangerous.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, March 26.

Two important facts appear to be established beyond all doubt, by the concurrent reports of all private letters; in the first place, that Paris, and all the authority of the Legislature, are now in the tranquil possession of Napoleon Bonaparte; and secondly, that the King of France is still within his kingdom, and according to all probable appearances, intends to make a stand upon that important point. Lisle is notoriously the strongest fortress in the whole territory of France; and, supposing that it is properly manned, and that the garrison be in any proportion to the extent of the works, it would support a siege even of twelve months, and must then even be taken by blockade. Such a point as this is suited beyond all others around which to rally and to make a stand; and if the Royal cause be in any degree in the hearts of the French people, or of any considerable portion, they will now have the opportunity to prove it.

Lisle moreover, is in the direct road from Paris, through Arras, to Ostend, and thence into the Netherlands; and if the Allied Forces were to march into France, Lisle would be the first garrison town in their way. But the advantage of this fortress may be collected from this circumstance, that this town was besieged in the first war of the French Revolution, and that the Governor of the Netherlands, the Duke of Saxe-Teschén, endeavoured in vain to make an impression. It sustained, during many successive days, one of the most dreadful bombardments recorded in modern history, but held out till fortune declared in favour of the French armies, and thereby enabled Dumourier to march to its relief.

One important question, however, here suggests itself. Has the King taken with him a sufficient force to garrison the town and works of this extensive fortification; and of what description is this force?

According to all the accounts yet arrived, the force which has accompanied the King is his Household Guards, which may amount in number to about two thousand. But we are in doubt how this force is constituted. We have heard, and upon what we believe good authority, that the King, being very early instructed upon the little dependence to be placed upon the French army, had anxiously selected the elder and younger sons of the

Emigrants and old French nobility; had formed them into this Garde de Corps, and had thus composed a force upon which he knew he might rely. If this be true, there can be no fear as to the firmness and good faith of these Household Troops. But it is another question, whether these two thousand troops (supposing them to equal that number) will be sufficient at once to man the works of Lisle, and to controul the present garrison of that fort. Of this we certainly entertain very strong doubts. The King and his party, however, will be enabled to ascertain this, not very shortly; and his stay or departure from Lisle will depend upon it. It is not improbable, indeed, that he has ascertained it before this time; and the next accounts will accordingly inform us, whether he proceeds to Ostend and Brussels, or remains there.

Before the official particulars shall arrive, it is impossible correctly to mark out what will be the probable line of conduct pursued by our Government, and the question is too important, and the interests concerned are too momentous to every individual, to justify us in any partial views. Our Government will not, probably, take its decided part till Napoleon Bonaparte, now possessing the supreme Government in France, shall have demonstrated to us by word or deed, whether he intends to respect the Peace. If he make any immediate incursion in the Netherlands, which is indeed expected by some, the question is at once decided.—On the other hand, if he should make an offer, which many expect, and we ourselves amongst them, to ratify and maintain the Peace, it will then become a serious question whether we shall accept it; whether we are bound to compel the French people to reinstate Louis as their Sovereign, or whether, leaving them to settle this point amongst themselves, we shall be contented to accept of the offered ratification? Upon this point we do not deem it prudent to venture a precipitate opinion, as so much depends upon the strength and consequence of the French party which shall rally around Louis the 18th.

We must, however, observe,—that so far as respects our Government, it appears to us entirely a question of prudence. We are under no obligation to support the French King, so far as to incur a war for the recovery of his Crown. It is a duty of generosity to receive him nobly, and to a certain point to support his cause; but the first of all duties is to consult our own national interests. Every thing, therefore, must depend upon these main points:—

First,—what kind of a Coalition of the States of Europe will come forward?—Secondly,—what proportion of the French People will rally around the King?

ANECDOTES OF BONAPARTE.

We understand that a person of rank, who had paid a visit of curiosity to the Exile at Elba, met with him again on the banks of the Rhone. Bonaparte there recognised him, accosted him with much friendly familiarity, and amused himself with the expression of surprise of this person at meeting him in that situation. On finding he was going to Paris, Bonaparte recommended to him, for his own personal convenience, to hasten his journey.

In changing horses at one of the posts, an English Lady, in her way to Marseilles, came up in the opposite direction to the post-house at the same time. She did not know him, but requested, as she was pressed for time, that he would permit her to have the first set of horses out, to which he answered, that the object of his journey was rather pressing too, but he must give way to a Lady: and he waited with great patience till she set out. It was not until she met his advanced guard, as they were called, though far behind himself, that she learned it was their Emperor, Bonaparte.

At the great ball which he gave at Lyons, he ordered that the families resident there, of whatever nation, should be invited, and it was crowded to excess.

When he leaped on shore on the French coast, he stood erect, and stamping his foot, exclaimed, "Voilà, le Congrès dissout."

From the Bengal Papers.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, the 15th May, by the Revd. Mr. H. Shepherd, Mr. J. R. Douglass, of the Honorable Company's Dispensary, to Miss Maria Reynolds, daughter of the late Mr. Peter Reynolds, Conductor of Ordinance.

On Saturday the 26th Inst. Mr. John Joakim, to Miss A. M. Dias.

The same day, by the Rev. James Ward, D. D. Mr. Edward Garland, to Miss Ann Harker.

Also, Mr. Edward Ross, to Miss Florentina Rodriguez.

On Sunday the 21st May, Mr. James Turner, to Miss Anna Phillips.

The same day, by the Rev. John Young, L. L. D. M. Theobald Hawood, to Miss Anne Self.

Also, at Chinsurah, Lieut. John Gordon, 20th N. I. to Miss Overbeck.

On Monday the 24th April, at Bangalore, by the Revd. Wm. Thomas, John Coventry, Esq. of H. M. 89th Regiment, second son of the Honorable John Coventry, of Spring Hill, Worcestershire, and of Burgate Haunts, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of the Revd. George Wilson, Vicar of Corbridge, Northumberland.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th April, the Lady of George Arbuthnot, Esq. of a Son.

Lately, at Haywards, near Mooredabad, Mrs. Fitzgerald, of a Son.

At Rungpore, on the 24th April, the Lady of D. Darling, Esq. civil surgeon at that Station, of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 26th April, the Lady of Lieut. John Carnet, of the H. C's. Artillery, of a Son. At Fort St. George, on the 15th do, the Lady of S. T. Goad, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Pondicherry, on the 20th do, the Lady of James Haig, Esq. of a Son.

At Secunderabad, on the 28th of March, the Lady of Lieut. E. Collings, 8th regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 20th April, the Lady of E. Richard Hargrave, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

At Colombo, on the 9th March, the Lady of Captain H. Bates, royal artillery, of a daughter.

At Trincomalee, on the 3d do, the Lady of C. F. Laxari, Esq. of a daughter.

At Matura, the Lady of Major Huskisson, H. M. 5th Ceylon regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At the Presidency, on the 22d May, W. Richard Gardin, a marine Pensioner.

At Madras, on Sunday, the 1st May, after a short illness, universally esteemed and lamented, Mrs. Fanning, the Lady of John Fanning, Esq. Paymaster of H. M. 56th Regiment.

At Batavia, on the 1st May, after a tedious illness of three months, the Reverend W. Ault, one of the Wesleyan Missionaries, who arrived about 8 years ago.

MARRIAGES IN EUROPE.

George Johnstone Hope, Esq. rear admiral of the red, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty, to the Hon. Miss Kinnaird, daughter to Lord Kinnaird.

Lieut.-Colonel Charles West, of the 3d guards, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Geo. Preston, of Stanfield Hall, Norfolk.

At Bewley, Dec 2, the Hon. and Rev. P. A. Irby, son of Lord Boston, to Miss de Crespigny, the eldest daughter of Mr. de Crespigny, in the New Forest.

Dec 1, major J. Egerton, to Arabella, youngest daughter of Henry Tomkinson, Esq. of Dorfold-hall, Cheshire.

The Hon. Thomas Erskine, third son of Lord Erskine, to Henrietta Eliza, only daughter of Henry Trail, Esq. of Lower Brook Street.

Richard Paul Jodrell, Jun. Esq. of Sall House, Norfolk, eldest son of R. P. Jodrell, Esq. of Portland Place, to Ann Maria King, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kingston.

At Scarborough, Lieut.-Colonel Ellice, of the 6th dragoons, to Miss Courtney.

On the 6th of December, at Fort William, N. B. captain Robert Cameron, 55th regt. to Jessie, only daughter of Mr. Cameron, of Meikle.

At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Colonel Keane, to Mrs. Penrose, widow of Samuel Penrose, Esq. of Waterford.

At Doonass, Charles Seymour, Esq. captain in the 59th regt. to Miss Honora, daughter of Thomas Molony, Esq. of O'Brien's bridge, country Clare.

At Paris, on the 30th of November, Andrew Jukes, Esq. surgeon to the Hon. India Company's service, to Mary, daughter of R. P. Jodrell, Esq. of Portland Place, to Ann Maria King, daughter of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kingston.

On the 8th of December, at Vevray, John Gwarkin, Esq. of the East India Company's civil service on the Madras Establishment, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. A. Trist, of Behan Park.

James Jones, Esq. youngest son of the late Michael Jones, Esq. of Caton, Lancashire, to Louisa, youngest daughter of Peter Moore, Esq. M. P. for Coventry.

Robert Lindsay Anstruther, Esq. eldest son of the Hon. David Anstruther to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. C. Gardner, Rector of Stoke Hammond, Bucks.

DEATHS IN EUROPE.

At Woodbridge, in the 63d year of his age, Thomas Wall, Esq. many years a Commander in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

At Shindon House, the Right Honorable Anthony James Hatfield, Earl of Newburgh, and last of the line of Derwentwater.

At Stockton, aged 70, Nathan Branton, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Blue.

At Kilmarnock, Sir David Montgomerie Cunningham, of Horsehill, Bart.

At Kensington, on the 25th of November, Lieut. Francis Hale, of the 23d Light Dragoons, eighth son of the late General John Hale, of the Plantations, Yorkshire.

John Nightingale, Esq. collector of customs at Rochester.

At Edinburgh, Colonel Duncan Macdonald.

At Tandragee, in Ireland, Catherine Letitia Foster, widow of the late Bishop of Clogher.

At Bath, Sir Wm. Gibbons, Bart. of Stanwell Place, Middlesex.

In Grosvenor-place, aged 63, John Macdonald, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Red.

Nov. 30, aged 44, Wm. Grant, Esq. of Brownlow street, Chief Secretary to the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls.

On the 11th of December, in Berkley square, in her 60th year, Susan, Countess Dowager of Westmoreland, eldest daughter of the late Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon; married secondly to the late Lieut. Colonel John Woodford, of the Foot Guards.

At Pimlico, Joseph Braimah, Esq. merchant.

At Edinburgh, on the 4th of Dec. Edward Hay, M'Kenzie, Esq. of New-hall and Cromarty.

On the 11th of the same month, at his house in Gloucester place, Lord Coleraine. By his Lordship's decease, Colonel George Hanger succeeds to the title and family Estates.

At Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire, aged 61, Mr. James Greyer, Native of Ayrshire, who for 30 years filled the situation of principal Land Agent and Engineer to Sir Wm. Paxton, with acknowledged ability and probity.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, the Right Hon. the Dowager Lady Holton.

The Duke of Sleswick Holstein Augustenburgh.

At Carwick, Mrs. Uvedale, relict of the late Admiral Uvedale.

BATAVIA,

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,

At the Government Press,

MOLENYLIET.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1815.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

A letter of the 3d instant from Leghorn, gives the following particulars relative to Buonaparte's departure from Elba:—

"What little detail we have of the manner and time of Buonaparte's escape is as follows:—Vague and doubted reports had been circulated both here, and at Porto Ferrajo, for some days previous to his embarkation. He took the opportunity of the Partridge sloop of war leaving the island for this place on Saturday last, to carry his plan into execution. At seven in the evening he began to embark, and at three o'clock on the Sunday morning he sailed in his own brig, the Inconstant, which the Allies and France had allowed him to retain, accompanied by a large bombard and four feluccas, laden with his artillery, his carriages, and his troops, forming in all 1000 men. In the mean while, Colonel Campbell had arrived from Florence, expressing much anxiety to get over to Elba, and the Partridge on Sunday, about midday, had hardly cast anchor when Col. C. embarked, and they made sail for Porto Ferrajo. So strongly was Colonel Campbell's impression, that an escape was meditated, we are told, that the Partridge kept out of the range of the guns of Porto Ferrajo, and Colonel Campbell said that if they did not see him on board within a certain time, they might conclude he was detained a prisoner. What we know for a certain fact is, that he was on shore three hours before he could positively ascertain that Buonaparte was actually gone, upon which he immediately embarked, but whether the Partridge went we have not learnt. On the 27th Feb. the following Proclamation was issued:—

GENERAL LAMET, GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND OF ELBA, CHAMBERLAIN OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY NAPOLEON, &c. &c.

Inhabitants:—Your august Sovereign is called by Divine Providence to his ancient glory, and has left this island, of which he has confided the command to me, and the internal government to six of your most distinguished fellow-citizens; to your own tried attachment and valour he leaves the defence of the place, and the maintenance of good order. I leave, said he, the island of Elba, highly satisfied with the conduct of its inhabitants. I entrust to them the defence of the island, to which I attach the greatest importance; I cannot give a stronger proof of my confidence, than in leaving, after the departure of the troops my mother and my sister to their care. The members of the Junta, and all the inhabitants of this island, may rely on my affection and special protection. Inhabitants, this is a most fortunate and memorable epoch for you; upon your conduct alone depends your glory and future felicity; continue to obey implicitly the wise dispositions of the Junta, and the orders which the Public Authorities may have to issue under these circumstances. Rejoice Elbese, and do not allow yourselves to be contaminated by the pestiferous insinuations of the enemies to good order.

Porto Ferrajo, 27th Feb. 1815.

The News, March 26.

LETTERS FROM THE COAST,

ANNOUNCING THE ENTRANCE OF PARIS BY BONAPARTE, AND FLIGHT OF LOUIS XVIII.

DOVER, MARCH 22.

Six o'clock p. m.—Our news from France to-day is most lamentable: it appears from all the accounts we have received, that Buonaparte has entered Paris—that the French King is on his way to this country—and the Mails are stopped.

Several vessels are in sight, out of Calais, which will be here about eight or nine o'clock this evening.

ANOTHER LETTER SAME DATE.

I told you in my last that I dared not venture my own private opinion: however, the die is cast, and the event has taken place, which every thinking mind must have anticipated from the first escape of Buonaparte. The King left Paris on Sunday night, and, with his attendants, passed (in three carriages) a friend of mine, on Monday morning, close to Abbeville.—Relays of horses were kept along the road to Calais, where he is supposed to be at this moment. Buonaparte was at Joigny, on this side of Auxerre, about 90 miles from Paris, on Friday last; he kept advancing without opposition. It is said that Ney has joined him. The Western Provinces remain attached to the King, and some of the Northern, and a large camp is

forming at Peronne. If the strong places can be kept until the allied armies enter through Belgium, the destiny of the Bourbons may be rendered more propitious. But, alas! who can look into futurity? The French say, *Les absents ont toujours tort*—and the Royal Family has quitted the capital; so much for the Ides of March; and so much for the deliverance of Europe! God only knows where and how this reverse may terminate; but if England knows her own interest, she will look about her before she attempts to plunge into an interminable war.

P. S. Half-past Five p. m.—Five vessels are now running into the Downs. I have opened my letter to say, that a swift sailing boat is now off the harbour, and has just been spoken with—nothing can get out of Calais, some suspect there is an embargo; I can scarcely think it, but it may be so. The King's packet, in which I had taken my passage, hesitates at sailing; it blows very fresh.

DOVER, MARCH 23.

That Buonaparte is in Paris, there can now be not a particle of doubt. By the vessels that arrived from Calais last night, and one from Boulogne this morning, we learn that he entered Paris on Monday, and slept at St. Cloud that night. No resistance whatever was made, and not even a shot fired. Buonaparte made use, as usual, of a portion of that finesse of which he is capable: for as soon as the National Guards came out of Paris to give him battle, he desired the troops under him to throw down their arms, and run and embrace their brethren. By this artifice the King's troops refused to attack, and he entered Paris without opposition. A gentleman landed here to-day who left Paris at the instant Buonaparte entered it.

DEAL, MARCH 22.

A packet is just arrived from Boulogne, blown in here by a gale of wind. Colonel Frankland, M. P. and Mr. Rundell, of Ludgate-hill, have landed from her. Louis XVIII. is at Abbeville, and it is supposed confidently that Buonaparte is in Paris, particularly as no post from Paris had arrived at Boulogne yesterday nor to-day at ten o'clock.

BRIGHTON, MARCH 22.

By a boat this day, as well as by the passengers of the *Prince Regent* packet, we are enabled to inform you, that Buonaparte entered Paris on Monday last, at three o'clock in the afternoon. His advanced guard consisted of about two hundred men, followed by upwards of 50,000. Not a single shot was fired, but universal shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!* Previous to the sailing of the above vessels it was circulated, that an embargo would take place within 48 hours, by order of the New Government.—An express has been forwarded to Carlton House, communicating the above intelligence. Louis had left Paris on Sunday evening for Abbeville.—Col. Harcourt landed at Newhaven this morning, is at Brighton, and saw Buonaparte arrive. The Colonel left Paris at eleven on Monday night, and came by way of Dieppe, with the French War Minister Clarke, and the Duke of Berri's Aide-de-Camp.

ANOTHER LETTER, SAME DATE.

By passengers arrived last night from Paris, it appears that, in order to save the effusion of blood, an arrangement took place between the Royalists and Buonaparte, by which King Louis and his Court were to retire to Abbeville, on their way into Flanders. Marshal Ney and the army under him are said to have joined Buonaparte; indeed, it appears from all that has occurred since he landed in France, that a regular, organised, and well-planned scheme among all the Chief Authorities in France had been concerted with Buonaparte, and that the unfortunate Louis had been basely betrayed by those in whom he had trusted. The Duke of Berri's children have arrived here.

MARCH 23.

Arrived this morning at Newhaven the Eliza packet, with 35 passengers: the above vessel left Dieppe at seven last evening, at which time an embargo was expected hourly to take place. Among the passengers by the Eliza was a General, who was sent down from Paris to take the command of the troops in that city; but finding, on his arrival at that place, the troops inclined to favour Buonaparte, he immediately prepared for his departure. Before quitting the place, Officers appointed by Buonaparte arrived, and he experienced some difficulty in proceeding to the coast. Also arrived this day, at ten o'clock, a French fishing boat, bringing a Messenger from the King of France, with dispatches, whom he left yesterday at Abbeville; he was accompanied by a Custom-house Officer from Newhaven, in a chaise and four, and set off from this place in a similar conveyance, a

little before twelve, for town. We understand that an embargo took place at Dieppe late last evening. A boat is now in sight, expected to be from the opposite coast, but will not be able to reach this before twelve o'clock. The wind blows strong from the south, therefore whatever arrives this night will be obliged to put into Newhaven.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 23.

A vessel from Havre-de-Grace, bringing many passengers, arrived here this afternoon. She left Havre yesterday; a few hours previous to her sailing, a Gentleman had reached Havre from Paris, which he quitted on Tuesday evening; he reported that Buonaparte was at Fontainebleau on Sunday night, and that he entered Paris with an army of 75,000 men unmolested. On his approach to the city, he dispatched a summons to the Municipality; he affirmed, that if the National Guards (who were ready to defend the King, and who amounted to 40,000) opposed him, that he would immediately give up the capital to plunder, and to the flames: an unopposed entrance was then given him. Mr. Bagnell, M. P. and family, came home passengers in this vessel.

SHOREHAM, MARCH 22.

The packet *Prince Regent* Captain Blabey, arrived at Newhaven this morning—left Dieppe last night at seven o'clock, brought upwards of 100 passengers—among whom were the Duke de Feltre, Minister at war, and several French persons of distinction. One of the passengers stated he saw Buonaparte enter Paris (after sending an advance guard of 800), with only about forty guards, with their muskets pointed downwards, and that every thing was perfectly tranquil. A lady states she left Abbeville yesterday morning, and saw the King enter that place with very few attendants.

NEW HAVEN, MARCH 22.

We are just arrived from France, but not till Buonaparte had driven post up to Paris, and till we had heard, at Dieppe, the tri-coloured flag was floating on the Thuilleries. The Duke De Feltre will reach London this afternoon; he was carried out of Paris concealed in a bundle of straw, and crossed the Channel concealed in our packet.

There are many anecdotes in circulation respecting Buonaparte. Among others it is said, Marchand's corps at Grenoble was the first that came in contact with him. On approaching it he threw open his bosom and exclaimed—"Soldiers, you have been told I am afraid of death—here is my bosom, fire into it if you like!" The appeal was answered with enthusiastic shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!* and the soldiers joined his ranks.

Corporal Violet (meaning Buonaparte) is the favourite toast among his partisans in France. When leaving the country, he told them he should return with the violet season. Hence the title, and the badge of distinction, a bit of violet ribbon, adopted by his friends.

He said, his reason for proceeding unaccompanied by troops—and always unguarded, was—that as Louis XVIII. had been called *Louis le Desiré*, he was determined to make it known which of the two was the real *desiré*—or, as an Englishman would say, which was the true *Abel Druggist!*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

"PARIS, MARCH 18.—The Tuilleries were provided yesterday evening with several pieces of cannon. It appears that there are fears as to the populace of the Fauxbourgs.

"When the troops of Napoleon arrived at Lyons they made prisoners a garde du corps. Napoleon set him at liberty, but bade him tell the King that he should be on the 25th at furthest in Paris. The state in which the Government is at present in such that they are obliged to whiten (*blancher*) Soult, the author of false telegraph dispatches, &c. &c.—Alas.

"The soldiers of a regiment which went out the other day to fight against Buonaparte, cried loudly—*Vive l'Empereur!*—What good can be hoped from such soldiers!

"The French Journals give to-day only news, which if not entirely good, are at least consolatory.—Unfortunately, however, very bad news are circulated here. It is said among other things, that Desnonettes, who commands the advanced guard of Napoleon, consisting of nearly 5000 cavalry, was to be yesterday evening at Sens; all the precious moveables are packed up at the Tuilleries and at the houses of the other Princes—the order is only expected for them to be sent

off.—We said something to you yesterday as to the suspicions which we entertained respecting the return to Paris of Mortier, who commanded at Lille. Unfortunately they are but too true, if we believe what is said here with the utmost confidence. This is the fact:—General Erlon had been condemned to death, and had been led to the square of the citadel to be shot. He already had his eyes bandaged, and the fatal word was only expected to fire on him, when the soldiers rose against Mortier, and declared Erlon commander of the fortress.—Mortier was arrested, but Erlon sent him to Paris."

The following is the letter of a young gentleman aged sixteen, to his mother:—

"LYONS, MARCH 14.—I confirm to you at present my last letter of the 9th ult. in which I mentioned the arrival of Napoleon in France. I told you that we were in the greatest tranquillity, and I assure you that this tranquillity has not been disturbed. He entered Lyons Friday night, all the regiments in garrison having joined him. The next day he reviewed his army, and I had the pleasure of seeing that phenomenon, for he is nothing else. I saw him three different times during the review. I saw him once Sunday morning, at his windows, again yesterday at the same place, and also yesterday when he left this town. He is going towards Paris. He has advanced 240 miles into this country, has taken the second city in France without having fired a single gun, cannon, or pistol.—My next letter will give you the details at full length. I hope my next letter will be longer and more interesting. Lyons is now as tranquil as if nothing had happened."

PARIS, MARCH 25.

Addresses of the Staff, of the troops of all descriptions, of the re-united Officers of the Administrative and Municipal Authorities, of the National Guards, of Cities, &c. arrive from all parts. We will not publish the text of these addresses; they all contain, in concise and energetic terms, the expression of that sentiment of exultation which burst forth in our garrisons, in cities and plains, at the moment when they were reached by the news of the Emperor's arrival on the French territory. The few following words comprehend the analysis and substance of these addresses:—

"France and the Emperor are no longer separated. Cowards had betrayed the country. France, losing its Prince, lost its strength, and that sentiment of glory to which it owed so many memorable actions. That army, which had so well merited of the country was the object of a shameful neglect: the brave were treated with humiliations and with disgusts: a small number of privileged persons usurped their titles, their ranks, their honourable recompenses: recalled by the wishes of a people menaced with a return to its ancient slavery, recalled by the wishes of the heroes who had been always faithful to him, the Emperor has reappeared; and the sentiment of national honour, and of the grandeur of our institutions, revives in all our hearts: we swear to live and die under the laws of the Emperor and of his dynasty."

PARIS, MARCH 26.

"The *Moniteur* of this date contains the following intimation:—

The *Moniteur* is no longer the official Journal. What is official must be authenticated by the signature of a Minister or Public Functionary, and there is henceforth nothing printed officially by the *Bulletin des Lois*."

Yesterday his Majesty reviewed, in the Court of the Thuilleries, ten regiments of infantry, six of cavalry, two of artillery, and one of engineers. Part of these troops had arrived by forced marches, from a spontaneous movement, and a burning desire again to see the Emperor. Some of them had their old eagles, which they had concealed from every search: others had tri-coloured flags, on which the eagles were painted. They were not deficient in a single officer or soldier, with the exception of the Colonel of the 4th regiment, who had been cashiered for misconduct.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 19.

The Prussian army under General Kleist is in full march from the Banks of the Rhine, to the French frontier. Lord Wellington is coming to take command of the army which is to be united for the protection of Belgium. The highest indignation was excited at Vienna by the news that the man who was so long the tyrant of Europe, seeks again to tear it in pieces. Three thousand Hanoverian troops have just arrived here, marching to the frontiers of France. We learn from Lisle, that the young men of that city take arms with enthusiasm, to march to the succour of Louis XVIII. and their country.

LISLE, MARCH 18.

The first detachment of the Nation's Guard, who have volunteered their service, consisting of 120 men, marched to day, amidst the loudest acclamations and cries of *Vive le Roi*. In fact the people of Lisle, always distinguished for their patriotism, never gave such striking proofs of it as at this moment. Citizens of all ranks and ages crowded to enrol themselves, and burn to depart.

The following Proclamation has been published this morning, and has electrified every heart:—

"Brave inhabitants of the North, the citizens of Lisle, with one common accord, run to arms against the man chased from the throne, and banished for ever from the hearts of the French. He returns at the head of some factious men to bring back the scourge of civil war after eight months of happiness. He returns with schemes of revenge. Let us all fly to arms!—let us hear but one cry, that of the country and the King, who are inseparable. Brave inhabitants of the North, the City of Lisle calls upon you, with those whom she boasts, to follow the banner of Henry IV. the guide to victory and honor!"

"The first detachment of the Volunteers of Lille set off to-day to combat the common enemy. They hope you will follow their example.—*Vive le Roi*!"

BRUSSELS, MARCH 19.

Yesterday morning the Belgic troops and garrison here were assembled, to take the oath of allegiance to our august Monarch. His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince made a short but impressive speech, which deeply affected those brave men, who, at all times, and under every banner, have merited the title of the best soldiers in Europe.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 20.

The greatest part of the troops of the line at Lisle have marched to Melun. They are replaced by the garrison of Arras. The ditches of Lisle have been filled with water; the duty is as strict as if the enemy were at the gates; the same at Douay, Conde, Manbeuge, and Valenciennes. Count D'Erlon has not been shot, but is imprisoned in the citadel. In the night of the 18th Lisle was illuminated, and the houses adorned with flags and fleur de lys. These preparations were for the reception of the Duke of Orleans, who, however, did not arrive. He was expected every moment with the Duke of Treviso. All is in arms from the frontiers of Switzerland to the North Sea. Numerous armies are advancing to enter France, if the traitors, who desire only the misery of their country, should unhappily have any success. The Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops are in motion on the Upper Rhine. The Prussians are going to form a camp at Arlon; a camp will be formed before Mons, and one before Tournay. A regiment of Prussian black hussars is said to be lent to our Sovereign, and to be expected this week. Numerous English troops will be soon here, and a very large Dutch force is in motion. Never did the annals of Europe present such remarkable events, and all nations loudly invoke vengeance on the heads of the monsters who breathe but in the midst of blood, carnage, and destruction.

VIENNA, MARCH 8.

They write from Trieste that Jerome Bonaparte still lives there, not as is supposed in foreign countries of his own free will, but as a State Prisoner, not being permitted to go more than a certain distance from the town. He lately prepared a fine party of pleasure on the water, but the Police interfered and prevented it.

MUNICH, MARCH 13.

The Empress of Russia arrived here yesterday.

STUTTGARD, MARCH 16.

His Majesty opened to-day the Assembly of State.

CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF BONAPARTE.

- 1769
August 15—Born at Ajaccio, in Corsica.
1779
March —Placed at the military school at Brienne.
1793
An Officer of Artillery at the Siege of Toulon, and appointed General of Brigade.
October 4—Commands the conventional troops, and defeats the Parisians.
1796
Appointed to the command of the army of Italy.
May 10—Battle of Lodi.
August 3—Battle of Castiglione.
November 16—Battle of Arcola.
1797
February 2—Surrender of Mantua.
March 23—Trieste surrenders.
April 18—Preliminaries with Austria signed at Leoben.
May 16—French take possession of Venice.
October 17—Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria.
1798
May 20—Bonaparte sails for Egypt.
July 21—Battle of Embabe, or of the Pyramids.
October 24—Insurrection at Cairo.
1799
May 21—Siege of Acre raised.
August 23—Sails from Egypt for France.
October 7—Lands at Frejus.
November 9—Dissolves the conventional government.
10—Declared first consul.
1800
February 15—Peace made with the Chouans.
May 15—Bonaparte crosses Mount St. Bernard.
June 16—Battle of Marengo.
July 23—Preliminaries with Austria signed at Paris.
December 3—Battle of Hohenlinden.
24—Explosion of the internal machine.

1801

February 9—Treaty of Lunéville with Austria.
August 16—Nelson attacks the Boulogne flotilla.
October 8—Preliminaries signed with England.

1802

January 26—The Cisalpine republic placed under Bonaparte's jurisdiction.
March 27—Definitive treaty with England.
May 15—Legion of honour instituted.
August 2—Declared consul for life.
28—Swiss form of government changed by the interference of the French.

1803

May 18—English declaration of war.
June 5—Hanover conquered.

1804

February —Moreau arrested.
March 20—Duc d'Enghien shot.
April 6—Pichegru dies in prison.
May 18—Bonaparte declared Emperor.
November 19—Crowned by the Pope.

1805

February —Writes a pacific letter to the King of England.
April 11—Treaty of Petersburg between England, Russia, Austria and Sweden.
May 26—Bonaparte declared the King of Italy.
September 24—Bonaparte heads his army against Austria.
October 20—Mack's army surrenders at Ulm.
November 13—French enter Vienna.
December 2—Battle of Austerlitz.
15—Treaty of Vienna with Prussia.
26—Ditto of Presburgh with Austria.

1806

March 30—Joseph Bonaparte declared King of Naples.
June 5—Louis Bonaparte declared King of Holland.
July 26—Convocation of the Jews.
27—Confederation of the Rhine published.
September 24—Bonaparte marches against Prussia.
October 14—Battle of Auerstadt or Jena.
27—Bonaparte enters Berlin.
November 19—Hamburg taken—Berlin decrees.

1807

February 8—Battle of Eylau.
June 14—Battle of Friedland.
July 7—Treaty of Tilsit.

1808

July 7—Joseph Bonaparte declared King of Spain.
20—Surrender of Dupont's army at Baylen.
29—Joseph Bonaparte evacuates Madrid.
August 21—Battle of Vimeira.
September 27—Confederates at Erfurth.
November 5—Bonaparte arrived at Vittoria.
December 4—Surrender of Madrid.

1809

January 16—Battle of Corunna.
22—Bonaparte returns to Paris.
April 6—War declared by Austria.
13—Bonaparte heads his army against Austria.
May 10—French enter Vienna.
22—Battle of Essling or Aspern.
July 6—Battle of Wagram.
August 15—Flushing taken by the English.
October 14—Treaty of Vienna with Austria.
December 13—Lucien Bonaparte arrives in England.
14—Bonaparte's marriage with Josephine dissolved.
23—Walcheren evacuated by the English.

1810

March 11—Bonaparte marries Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II.
July 9—Holland and the Hans Towns annexed to the French empire.
August 21—Bernadotte elected Crown Prince of Sweden.
December —Decree for restraining the liberty of the press.

1811

January 1—Hamburg annexed to the empire.
April 20—The Empress delivered of a son, styled King of Rome.
September 2—Bonaparte present at an engagement between the Boulogne flotilla and an English cruiser.

1812

January 22—Swedish Pomerania seized by Bonaparte.
May 9—He heads the army against Russia.
June 11—Arrives at Konigsberg.
28—Arrives at Wilna.
August 18—Smolensko taken.
September 7—Battle of Moskwa or Bowdina.
14—French enter Moscow.
October 22—Evacuate it again.
November 9—Bonaparte arrives at Smolensko.
December 6—Quits the army.
18—Arrives at Paris.

1813

April —Takes the command of the army on the Elbe.
May 1—Battle of Lutzen.
20—Battle of Bautzen.
June 4—Armistice agreed on.
20—Battle of Vittoria.
August 17—Hostilities recommence.
28—Battle of Dresden—Moreau killed.
September 7—English enter France.
28—Bonaparte evacuates Dresden.
October 18—Battle of Leipsic.
November 15—Revolution in Holland.
December 1—Declaration of the Allies at Frankfort.
8—English army cross the Nive.

1814

June 4—Allies cross the Rhine.
March 30—Battle of Monmatre.
31—Allies enter Paris.
April 11—Bonaparte abdicates the throne.
May 8—Arrives at Elba.
1815
February 26—Leaves Elba for France.
March 1—Lands in France.
21—Enters Paris without opposition.

STATE PAPER.

Treaty of Peace between his Majesty the King of Denmark, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, concluded at Hanover on the 8th of February, and ratified at Vienna, on the 16th of November, 1814.

ART. I. There shall be henceforward peace, friendship and good understanding between his Majesty the King of Denmark, and his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. Both the high Contracting Powers will pay the greatest attention to the maintaining of complete harmony between their respective states and subjects, and will carefully avoid every thing that might interrupt the harmony so happily restored.

II. The political relations, as well as the old treaties, which existed between the two Powers before the war, that for a moment broke off their operation, are again restored to full effect by the present Treaty, in so far as they do not militate

against Treaties which have recently been concluded between the Emperor of Russia and other Sovereigns of the North.

III. The relations of navigation and commerce are again restored between the two States, the same as they existed before the war. They shall be subject to the same regulations, and enjoy the same advantages as before the breaking out of the war.

IV. The sequestration laid on the property of both Sovereigns, and of their respective subjects, as well as the embargo laid on the shipping of both nations in the various ports of Russia and Denmark, at the time when war was declared, shall be removed as soon as the present Treaty is ratified.

V. The two High Contracting Parties formally bind themselves to conclude no separate peace with the common enemy.

(The 6th Article regulates the mode in which the Russian troops in Holstein were to be supplied.)

VII. The two High Contracting Parties guarantee to each other the possession of their present states, so as they shall be found at the period of a general peace.

VIII. The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged within six weeks at Copenhagen, or earlier, if possible.

In confirmation whereof, we, the Plenipotentiaries thereto authorized with full powers, have signed this present Treaty, at Hanover, this 8th February, 1814

(Signed) E. BOURKE,

P. von SUCHTELEN.

Notification of His Excellency Prince Reppin, to the Saxon Authorities.

DRESDEN, Nov. 3.

"An official letter from the Minister of State the Baron de Stem, dated the 21st of October, informs me of a Convention concluded on the 28th of September at Vienna, by virtue of which, the Emperor of Russia, in concert with Austria and England, places in the hands of the King of Prussia the administration of the kingdom of Saxony. I have orders, therefore, to deliver the Government of this Country to the persons appointed for that purpose by the King of Prussia, and to cause the Imperial Russian troops to be relieved by the Prussian troops, in order to operate, by that means, the union of Saxony with Prussia, which will soon take place in a more formal and solemn manner, and in order to promote fraternity between two people.

"This union is already in itself the guarantee of great and indisputable advantages to the two kingdoms, and to the whole of Germany; but the benevolence and care of the Emperor of Russia, and the mildness and known goodness of the King of Prussia, will augment still more the happy result.

"After the preliminary deliberations which had for their object the welfare of the whole, and the parts which comprise it, their Majesties, namely, the King, Frederick William, as the future Sovereign of the country, declares it to be his intention not to incorporate, as a province, Saxony, with his States, but to unite it to Prussia under the title of the Kingdom of Saxony; to preserve always its integrity; to leave it to the enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and advantages, which the Constitution of Germany will secure to those countries of Germany, which form a part of the Prussian Monarchy; and to change nothing in its present constitution: and the Emperor Alexander has testified his particular satisfaction at this declaration."

AMERICA.

From the National Intelligencer, Mar. 15.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Watson, 1st of the late U. S. sloop Argus, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Norfolk, March 2, 1815.

Sir—Circumstances during my residence in England having heretofore prevented my attention to the painful duty which devolved on me by the death of my gallant commander, Captain Wm. H. Allen, of the late U. S. brig Argus, I have now the honor to state for your information, that, having landed the Minister Plenipotentiary (Mr. Crawford) and suite at L'Orient, we proceeded on the cruise which had been directed by the Department, and after capturing twenty vessels (a list of the names and other particulars of which I have the honor to enclose) being in lat. 52 15, north, long. 5 50 west, on the 14th Aug. 1813, we discovered at 4 o'clock, A. M. a large brig of war standing down under a press of sail upon our weather quarter, the wind being at south, and the Argus close hauled on the starboard tack, we immediately prepared to receive her; and at 4 30, being unable to get the weather gage, we shortened sail and gave her an opportunity of closing. At 6, the brig having displayed English colours, we hoisted our flag, wore round, and gave her the larboard broadside (being at this time

within grape distance) which was returned, and the action commenced within the range of musketry. At 6 4, Capt. Allen was wounded, and the enemy shot away our main braces, main spring stay, gaff, and trysail-mast. At 6 8, Capt. Allen being much exhausted by the loss of blood was taken below. At 6 12 lost our spritsail-yard and the principal part of the standing rigging on the larboard side of the foremast. At this time I received a wound on the head from a grape shot, which for a time rendered me incapable of attending to duty, and was carried below. I had, however, the satisfaction of recollecting on my recovery, that nothing which the most gallant exertions could effect would be left undone by Lieut. W. H. Allen, jr. who succeeded to the command of the deck. Lieut. Allen reports, at 6 14, the enemy being on our weather quarter, edged off for the purpose of getting under our stern, but the Argus luffed close too with the maintopsail aback, and giving him a raking broadside, frustrated his attempt. At 6 18, the enemy shot away our preventer main braces and main topsail tye; and the Argus having lost the use of her after-sails, fell on before the wind, when the enemy succeeded in passing our stern, and range up on the starboard side. At 6 25, the wheel ropes and running rigging of every description being shot away, the Argus became unmanageable; and the enemy, not having sustained any apparent damage, had it completely in his power to choose a position, continued to play upon our starboard quarter, occasionally shifting his situation until 6 30, when I returned to the deck, the enemy being under our stern, within pistol shot, where he continued to rake us until 6 38, when we prepared to board, but in consequence of our shattered condition, were unable to effect it; the enemy then passed our broadside and took a position on our starboard bow. From this time until 6 47 we were exposed to a cross or raking fire, without being able to oppose but little more than musketry to the broadside of the enemy, our guns being much disabled and seldom brought to bear. The Argus having now suffered much, in hull and rigging, as also in killed and wounded, among the former of whom (exclusive of our gallant capt.) we have to lament the loss of two meritorious young officers in Midshipmen Delphy and Edwards; and being exposed to a galling fire, which from the enemy's ability to manage his vessel, we could not avoid, I deemed it necessary to surrender, and was taken possession of by H. B. M. sloop the Pelican, of twenty-one carriage guns, viz. sixteen 32 pound carronades, four long 6's, and one 12lb carronade. I hope this measure will meet your approbation, and that the result of this action, when the superior size and metal of our opponent, and the fatigue which the crew, &c. of the Argus underwent from a very rapid succession of captures is considered, will not be thought unworthy of the flag under which we serve.

I have the honor to enclose a list of killed and wounded, and feel great satisfaction in reporting the general good conduct of the men and officers engaged on this occasion, and particularly the zeal and activity displayed by Lieut. Allen, who, you will observe for a time, commanded on deck.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. WATSON,

Late 1st. Lt. U. S. Brig Argus.

Hon. B. W. Crowninshield,

Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a return of the killed and wounded on board the United States brig Argus, William H. Allen, Esq. commander.

Killed.

Richard Delphy, Midshipman,

William W. Edwards, do.

Joshua Jones, seaman,

William Finlay, do.

William Knowlton, do.

George Gradner, do.

Died of their wounds.

William H. Allen, captain,
James White, Carpenter,
Joseph Jordan, Boatswain's mate,
Francis Eggert, seaman,
Charles Backster, do.

Wounded.

William H. Watson, 1st Lieutenant,
Colin McLeod, Boatswain,
John Sniffer, Carpenter's mate,
John Young, Quarter master,
John Nugent, seaman,
James Hall, do.
Joseph Allen, do.
John Eaddon, do.
George Starbuck, do.
William Hoventon, do.
John Scott, 1st. do.
John Scott, 2d. do.

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